Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1804. [No. 988.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bbls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coattngs,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Flafficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruffels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnabrgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Handk'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 2.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by ROBT. and JOHN GRAY,

THE

HISTORY OF THE WARS,

Which arose out of

The French Revolution:

To which is prefixed a review of the Cause of that Event.

By ALEXANDER SEPHENS, Esq.

Of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple.

In two Volumes.

May 11. eo3 ‡

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

Wrought and Cut Nails and Brads, of all kinds, to be had at

M'CALL's MANUFACTORY,

at the following prices by the barrel for Cash:

Wrought Nails.

Spikes		8½d per pound.
40 and 30d	Nails	8½
20d	do.	9
12 and 10d	do.	10
8d	do.	11
6d	do.	12
4d	do.	13
20, 12 and 10d	Brads	9

Cut Nails.

20. 12 and 10d	Nails	7d per pound.
8d	do.	7½
6d	do.	8½
4d	do.	9½
3d	do.	10½

☞ Retail price one penny per pound more.

Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Nail Rods German and American Steel, sold at the above Factory.

N. B. Two or three Apprentice boys would be taken to the above business.

April 19.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15. d

☞ Cash given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, JUN.

Has for Sale at the corner of Union and Prince Streets,

25 bales India Cottons,

CONSISTING OF

Gurrahs,	Coffahs,
Baftahs,	Emertys,
Sannahs,	Blue Gilla hhfs.

30 pieces black Satin,
Cotton Romal Handkerchiefs,
2 cases low priced Fans,
1 do. Mariner's Compasses,
Mens strong Shoes,
Womens Morocco do.
Leipers Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
12 coils Cordage assorted,
Few quarter casks bests Malaga Wine,
40 barrels No. 1 Beef,
Bags black Pepper,
And a quantity of Red Soal Leather.

March 22. d.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per the ship Monsoon, from London, part of their SPRING GOODS, among which are

Muslins, Dimities, and printed Cottons, subject to drawback. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or on a short credit.

April 18. d

JONAH THOMPSON, & SON,

Have received per the ship United States from Liverpool, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are in daily expectation of the remainder per the Fame, via Baltimore.

April 9. d3m

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. OXLEY

Has received, per the ships Pearl and Concord, via Baltimore,

Part of his Spring Goods:

the remainder he daily expects. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or a short credit.

April 30. d

FOR SALE,

AND NOW READY TO BE DELIVERED,

400,000 Bricks,

5,000 bushels shell Lime,—*Also*

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Washington street, in fee simple,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Fairfax street—TEN ACRES OF LAND on the hill not far from *Col. Peyton's.*

The Subscriber having declined the VENDUE BUSINESS, offers to rent the commodious WAREHOUSE he at present occupies, and being desirous of closing all Vendue accounts he will be extremely obliged to those indebted to him, to make immediate payment, those having goods yet unsold are requested to take them away, and those having claims will be pleased to bring them in.

Thomas Patten.

May 1. d

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME GIG,

with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24. d

SEED POTATOES,

of an extraordinary size and quality; dried Codfish; and a few dozen Market and Clothes Baskets, for Sale by

Thos. Simms.

April 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Per brig Polly, capt. Dennison, from Trinadad,

6 hogsheads Molasses,

40 do. 1st quality Sugar.

Janney and Paton.

April 28. d

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30. dtf.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

A well finished two story FRAME HOUSE, with a stable and out houses complete, situate in a healthy and retired part of the town. For terms apply to

Marsteller and Young.

April 26. eo

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in the U. States, or the West Indies,

The Sch'r BETSEY,

Tholemiah Berry, Master.

Apply to the master on board at Vowel's Wharf, or to

M'Clean and Winterbery.

Who have received a few hogsheads 4th proof

PEACH BRANDY

of an excellent flavour.

April 25. d

Freight Wanted

To a Northern Port,

For the good Schooner

DINAH,

Samuel Hall, Master.

Burthen about 500 Barrels—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

May 7. d

For Freight to Boston or any Northern Port in the United States,

The new sch'r Victory,

120 tons burthen. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Janney and Paton.

April 19. d

Freight Wanted,

For the Sch'r NANCY,

Capta.n BOSS.

A fine, new vessel of 106 tons burthen, and will carry 8 to 900 barrels of flour; she will receive FREIGHT either to Philadelphia, New York, Charlestown, S. C. or to any port on the continent. Please to apply to

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

May 1. d

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE,

BY

JOSIAH FAXON and Co.

The following articles, viz.

9 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Gin.
20 bls. N. E. Rum,
100 boxes 1st quality Mould Candles,
30 bls. No. 2, Boston Pork,
12 do. No. 1, Boston Beef,
200 nests Sugar Boxes,
10 bls. first quality James River Tobacco,
11 doz. Sifters,
1 hhd. Molasses,
16 bls. Cyder,
20 reams Writing Paper,
4 bls. Mackerell,
70 tons Plaister of Paris now afloat,
Few hundred bushels coarse Salt.

Together with a general assortment of every description of

SHOES,

as usual, which will be sold low for cash, or good notes at sixty days, or in exchange for Flour, Corn, or Tabacco.

Freight Wanted,

For the Schooner PHLIP.

She will take one to any port on the Continent, or to Barbadoes. For particulars apply to the Captain on board at Harper's wharf, orabove.

May as d6t

M'Clean and Winterberry

HAVE ON HAND,

Madeira Wine in half pipes and quarter casks,
Rum in hhds. Molasses in hhds.
Cogniac Brandy in pipes,
Philadelphia Porter in bls. of 3 doz. each,
100 bls. prime Beef, N. York inspection,
Philadelphia Soal Leather,
Spanish Segars in boxes,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, &c.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

April 17. d

Just Received,

80 pieces Russia Sheetings,
12 do. bleached do.
60 do. Ravens Duck,
50 do. Russia Duck,
47 do. Platillas,

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 1. d

FOR SALE.

A few hundred bushels of Lisbon Salt suitable for the Fisheries, will be sold low if taken away immediately.

WM. HODGSON.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET

Middlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms,
Ready made Bags,
Bar Iron,
Philadelphia Lump Sugar,
Indian Meal, Rye Meal,
Shorts and Bran,
Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,

Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let—with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncaster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 3th mo. 28th. eotf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS for sale at his Store in Union Street,

First and second quality SUGAR, by the barrel, sweet Cyder by the barrel, nice seed Potatoes, old Grenada Rum by the hogshead, Cheshire Cheese, and the best American Cheese ever sold in this town, Lisbon Lemons by the box, sweet Oranges and Limes, and large Boston Apples by the barrel,

And many other NICE THINGS.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 2. d

☞ *Notice.*

The Vestry of the Episcopal Church of Alexandria, beg leave to inform its members, as also the citizens of the town in general, that

Mr. Samuel Keeler,

who has officiated as Clerk, and also taught one quarter's singing, has agreed to continue his services in that line. Mr. KEELER has returned to the northward, for the purpose of removing his family to this place, which he expects will be in the course of three months, and as he intends making this town his place of permanent residence, he, hopes for a continuance of public favor in the line of his profession.

May 4.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Stedekorn and Peck,

Coach and Harness Makers,

Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.—All those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same; and those to whom they are indebted, will produce their acounts for settlement.

The business will in future be carried on by the subscriber at the same place, where all orders will be thankfully received and executed, with fidelity, neatness and dispatch.

SAM'L STEDEKORN.

May 7. 1aw3 ‡

Mrs. MYERS

RESPECTFULLY informs her old friends and the public at large, that she still continues to carry on the

Porter Business

as usual, in the *Stone Warehouse*, Union street, opposite her former cellar; she flatters herself close application to business, and her old customers considering her great misfortune by the fire last fall, will induce them to again favor her with their custom; she will always keep a constant supply of the first quality of ALE and PORTER. Those who may please to favor her with their commands shall have them executed on the shortest notice, and gratefully acknowledged.

Margaret Myers.

SHE will soon remove to her new house on Union street, where she formerly resided, and

WILL RENT

her House on Water street, a few rods south of Col. Hooe's, which she now occupies. Possession given immediately.

May 9. 1aw3tf

TO LEASE,

For 5, 10, or 15 Years—a number of LOTS situated on the Leesburg road, between 5 and 6 miles from Alexandria, and containing ten acres each. The situation is high and healthy, the land fresh, and the whole in wood.

These situations are well adapted as retreats for those who wish to retire from the town at particular seasons, and the quantity of land will be encreased to such as desire it. Apply to

John Ball,

Manger at Mount Washington

Mount Washington, May 14. 1aw3w

Public Sale.

On Thurſday next, at 11 o'clock, will be ſold on Ramſay's wharf, *(for the benefit of thoſe concerned,)*

120 bags of Green Coffee,
40 do. Cococa,
Damaged on board the ſchooner Nancy.

Philip G. Marſteller.

May 15.

Public Sale.

WATER LOTS FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 19th inſtant,
will be offered at public ſale upon the premiſes; ſundry LOTS OF GROUND, commencing at the corner of Water and Jefferſon Streets, and running through Union ſtreet into the Potomac.

Upon the corner of Water and Jefferſon ſtreet is erected a neat and convenient frame houſe adapted to the accommodation of a ſmall family, (commanding an extenſive view of the river,) with a well calculated garden, and neceſſary out buildings; to which is attach'd a lot of 63 feet front upon water ſtree", and running with Jefferſon ſtreet, into the Potomac. A ſmall ground rent is chargeable upon the property which may be purchaſed upon reaſonable terms.

The unimproved lots will be divided into ſuch proportions as may beſt ſuit the views of thoſe inclined to purchaſe. The terms of ſale will be one fourth cash and the remainder in equal proportions, at ſix, nine, and twelve months, ſufficient ſecurity will be required for the latter payments.

P. G. Marſteller.

May 10. d.

For Freight or Charter,

The Sch'r FIDELITY,
Edward Willing, Maſter:
Now lying at Gilpin's wharf, burthen 51 tons. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to

Moore and Lowe.

May 15. d3 ‡

RICHARD VEITCH and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
from London, and for ſale at their warehouſe,

750 pieces well choſen printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Cambrics, &c.

800 pieces white, coloured and fancy Cambric, and other Muſlins.

Muſlin Shawls, black Coſſia, Dimities, Jeans, fancy Waiſtcoating, Cotton Hoſe, Cotton and ſilk Gloves, fine 6 4 twiſt, Check, ſtriped Cottons, &c.

☞ The above Goods are entitled to Drawback on exportation.

May 11. d

FRANCIS PIC

Takes the liberty of informing the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he will open at Mr. Thomee's Looking Glaſs ſtore, King ſtreet, a handſome aſſortment of

MILLINERY:

bonnets of the neweſt faſhion from Philadelphia, ſhawls, corſets, ſhoes, ſilk hoſe, and every thing in the Millinery line of the neweſt faſhion. Alſo,

Watches, Ear Rings, Necklaces and various other Jewelry.

☞ He will open on Wedneſday and continue until Saturday evening next.

May 14 d3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Eaſter Monday, a Negro man called TOM BURDITT, a Blackſmith by trade: he is about 25 years of age, rather of a yelloviſh complexion, and has an ill countenance: he ſtole and carried off with him a young BAY MARE, Saddle and Bridle; the mare has a remarkable knot on one of her jaws, which was occaſioned by a hurt when a colt, and ſhot all round: He wore away an oznaburgh ſhirt, negro cotton jacket and pantaloons, with old ſhoes, and an old ragged hat: he alſo ſtole and carried away a pair of chain traces. Any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid runaway, and ſecure him and the mare ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or a proportionate part for either. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour or take him away at their peril, as I am determined to proſecute, in the utmoſt rigior of the law, any perſon who the fact can be fixed on.

Given under my hand in Prince William county, the 15th day of April, 1804.

Henry D. Hooe.

May 15 d3w

ROBERT HALL,
TAILOR and HABIT-MAKER,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs in Fairfax ſtreet, in the building formerly occupied by Paton and Butcher, three doors ſouth of Bennett and Watt's corner, where he will make every poſſible exertion to ſatisfy thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their orders.

April 26. eo3tlaw

☞ Printing in all its branches executed at this office.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 6.

DEBATE

On Mr. Randolph's motion for the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the official conduct of

SAMUEL CHASE.

(Continued.)

(Mr. R. Griswold's Speech concluded.)

As to the proposed form of proceeding if we examine precedents we shall find that it is not warranted by them. None mentioned compare with the case under conſideration. The precedent in the case of Lord Bolingbroke, does not compare with this. In that case the Houſe of Commons raiſed a ſecret committee to examine the negociations made for a peace. The committee was not raiſed to impeach Lord Bolingbroke; but to inveſtigate the negociations of the miniſtry; and on the diſcloſure of facts which took place on that occaſion the impeachment was grounded. Such alſo was the caſe in the inſtance of the Weſtern Expedition. The houſe appointed a committee veſted with general powers to enquire into the cauſes of its failure, without particular reference to the conduct of any perſon.

If we turn our attention to Britiſh precedents, we ſhall find that a committee has never been raiſed to inveſtigate the official conduct of anv perſon contemplated to be impeached. In the caſe of Haſtings, Mr. Burke came forward and moved an impeachment directly. In all caſes this courſe has been purſued in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. So far as we have had precedents in this country, a ſimilar courſe has been purſued. In the inſtance of Governor Blount, the Executive tranſmitted documents to this Houſe, which contained, as it was ſuppoſed, evidence of his guilt; they were referred to a committee to examine them, and alſo to determine whether it was proper to print them. The committee reported that, in their opinion they contained evidence of his guilt, and he was impeached. In the caſe of Judge Pickering, the ſame courſe has been purſued.—The Executive tranſmitted documents to the Houſe which contained, as it is ſuppoſed, proofs of miſconduct, and the houſe proceeded to an impeachment. Theſe precedents confirm the principle of thoſe drawn from the practice of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. What courſe is now propoſed? Without any charge againſt the judges, without any man ſaying they are guilty of any miſconduct, we are about to appoint a ſecret committee, to determine whether any charges can be made, and whether any proofs to ſupport them can be found, Although I am willing that the conduct of theſe gentlemen ſhall be inveſtigated—for I am ſure they muſt deſire it—and although I have no objection to impeach them, if gentlemen wiſh it and exhibit proper proofs on which to ground it, yet I cannot conſent to purſue a courſe ſo improper as that now propoſed. For this reaſon I am againſt the reſolution, not becauſe I am hoſtile to an inveſtigation, but becauſe I cannot conſent to the appointment of a ſecret committee to ſearch in the firſt inſtance for an accuſation, and to look for proofs to juſtify it.

Mr. Findley roſe to explain. He ſaid it was not the object of the Houſe, in their inveſtigation of the cauſes of the failure of the weſtern expedition, to make new arrangements, but to enquire into the conduct of certain officers who had directed it, viz. the Secretary of War, the commander in chief, and the commiſſary.

Mr. Nicholſon ſaid he happened not to be in the Houſe yeſterday at the moment when the reſolution under conſideration was introduced; and when he entered he found the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. R. Griſwold) on the floor, who concluded his remarks by moving a poſtponement. Mr. N. did not think it correct to offer remarks upon the main queſtion, but as the reſolution itſelf was now under conſideration, and the ſubject of no common nature, he could not think of paſſing a ſilent vote upon it.

When he roſe to-day for a few moments on the motion to amend, by inſerting the name of Judge Peters, he had then declared, and he now begged leave to repeat it, that whenever any member of the Houſe ſhould riſe in his place, and ſtate that any officer of the government had been guilty of official miſconduct, he had no heſitation in ſaying that he would conſent to an enquiry. He cared not how exalted his ſtation, or how far he was raiſed above the reſt of the community; the very circumſtance of his ſuperior elevation, would prove an additional incitement. Such he ſaid was the nature of the government, and ſo important the duty in this reſpect devolved upon the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that the conduct of the chief magiſtrate himſelf ſhould, as far as his vote could effect it, be ſubjected to an enquiry, whenever it was demanded by a member. The greater reſponſibility, the more eaſy and more ſimple ſhould be the means of inveſtigation. Were he indeed the friend, perſonal or political, of the officer charged, and he believed that impeachment would be the reſult of enquiry, it was poſſible that his feelings as a man, might induce him to forget his duty as a repreſentative, and urge him to reſiſt the enquiry. But were he convinced of his innocence, he would do all in his power to promote it, in order that he might ſtand juſtified to the nation and to the world.

Upon the preſent occaſion he begged that he might not be underſtood to ſay that the offence with which theſe judges were charged, was ſuch as would warrant an impeachment. But while he meant not to commit himſelf, on a queſtion of ſuch high moment, he could not avoid expreſſing his aſtoniſhment, that the conduct ſtated ſhould not only be defended upon the floor of the houſe, but entirely approved; that gentlemen ſhould venture to declare that the court acted ſtrictly in the line of their duty, in refuſing to hear Counſel on a point of law which involved the guilt or the innocence of the priſoner. A man was charged with the higheſt offence againſt the government, and if guilty, was ſubject to the ſeverest and moſt ignominious puniſhment recognized by our laws. High treaſon was the crime, and death the penalty. The conſtitution declared that treaſon againſt the United States ſhould conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies giving them aid and comfort. The framers of the conſtitution intended to be as preciſe as poſſible in their definition of treaſon, they were anxious that no room ſhould be left for doubt afterwards. They had ſeen to what an infinite variety of objects, the crime of treaſon had been extended in England, and wiſely confined it here to the only two offences, which could be ſaid to ſtrike at the exiſtence of government.

(Mr. Nicholſon's ſpeech to be continued.)

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 11.

By the politeneſs of capt. Brown, and of paſſengers in the Juliana, London papers to the 28th March, are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle. When a few days out, the Juliana ſpoke the ſhip Hardware, which left Briſtol for N. York, April 8th. At that time the blockading ſquadron before Breſt had been blown off and had arrived in England. Nothing particular had occurred relative to the deſtiny of Moreau. The King of England had ſo far recovered as to place his ſignature to public bills as uſual. On the 29th March the Juliana heard a very heavy firing off Bologne, ariſing it is preſumed from a continuance of the bombardment.

The Juliana had ſtarted previouſly, but loſt both anchors in the Downs in a gale & was obliged to put into Ramsgate.

The accounts brought by this arrival mention that the armaments of France appeared to be in a ſtate of more than cuſtomary activity along the whole line of the French and Dutch coaſts, particular movements had taken place at Havre, Boulogne, and the Texel and intelligence had reached the admiralty announcing an uncommon degree of vigour among the French fleet at Breſt. The force in the outer harbour of that port conſiſted of 14 ſhips of the line ready for ſea, excluſive of frigates: in the inner harbour a vaſt number of tranſports, gun boats, and ſmall craft of different deſcriptions.

A Britiſh ſquadron maintained a blockade off Rochefort with great vigilance, as a French diviſion in that port conſiſting of 4 ſail of the line, 3 frigates, cutters, &c. was kept ready for ſea at a moments notice. It was underſtood that theſe veſſels had nearly three thouſand troops on board, and proviſions for ſix months.

The Britiſh ſquadron off Bologne did not ſucceed as well as had been contemplated in blockading that port. On the 25th it was compelled by the violent gales to return to the Downs, previous to which (on the 23d) about one hundred gun boats came out of the harbor in one tide, with an apparent intention to engage. On the 24th, there came on a heavy gale, which occaſioned much confuſion among them, ſeveral got foul of each other, one run on ſhore, another was dismaſted, a third loſt her bowſprit, &c. Moſt of them made out to return, but 27 ran into the newly opened port of Vintereux and one was obliged to bear away for Calais. The amount of this attempt however ſerved to ſhew that a greater number can get out in one tide than was calculated.

Letters from France were ſaid to ſtate that great diſſatisfaction prevailed in the French armies and that an explosion was ſhortly expected. Nothing however appears to have tranſpired relative to any counter revolution.

On the 2d of March, Mr. Liſton had his audience of leave at the court of Copenhagen, and was to depart on the 5th.

The expedition which was to block up the harbor of Boulogne by ſinking veſſels loaded with ſtone, having failed in that intention, an attempt was talked of, to ſhut up the harbor of Havre-de-Grace in that manner to increaſe the ſecurity of Jerſey and Guernſey, but it was the opinion of intelligent men that this ſtone expedition would have little ſucceſs any where.

In a London paper of the 27th March we find the following:

"On the 3d inſt. Madam Bonaparte received an addreſs, or Congratulation from all the wives of the public functionaries,—The *Gazette de France* remarks, that on the evening the crowd in the apartments of Madame Bonaparte was nearly as great as in thoſe of Mad. Moreau, who was viſible at the ſame houſe, to the ladies and gentlemen not connected with the public functionaries."

The emperor of Ruſſia is ſaid to have charged Mons. D'Onbrill, his charge de affairs at Paris, to decline all anſwers to the demands of France, concerning the armaments Ruſſia has been obliged to make *for the protection of the liberties of Europe.*

A Ruſſian fleet in the Black Sea with a number of tranſports were ſtated to be preparing for ſea, which was to ſtop three weeks at Conſtantinople, where the Ruſſian Ambaſſador had made extenſive contracts for ſupplies, and was then to proceed to the Archipelago and Mediterranean.

The court gazettee of St. Petersburg, had remarked that the arrival of a conſul from the United States of America, proves that the commercial relations between Ruſſia and the United States will be immediately eſtabliſhed, and naturally acquire that importance which the wants and demands of the inhabitants of the new world muſt give them."

The fleet under Lord Nelſon off Toulon conſiſts, ſays the London Traveller of March 27, of the following ſhips of the line:

" Victory,	100	Lord Nelſon Capt. Murry Sutton
Canopus	80	R. A. Campbell
Donnegal	80	Sir R. Strachan
Gibraltar	80	Ryves
Kent	74	R. A. Bickerton
Berwiſle	74	Hargood
Excellent	74	Sotheron
Renown	74	White
Superb	74	Keats'
Triumph	74	Sir R. Barlow, Bart.
Agincourt	64	Schombert
Monmouth	64	Hart
Hindoſtan	50	Le Gros
Brakel	50	Clarke.

There are other ſhips in the Mediterranean not included in the liſt. We are to add alſo the frigates Seahorſe, Meduſa, Active, Amazon, and Diana, of 38 guns each, the Phœbe, of 36 guns and the Juno of 32 guns. From ſuch a powerful force, wielded by ſuch a commander we may fairly anticipate the moſt glorious conſequences."

Of MOREAU.

We find with much pleaſure favorable intelligence in the following account, under date of Paris, March 5.

"Moreau's affair appears to take a favorable turn. They ſay there was but one letter from Pichegru found among his papers, written ſome years ſince from Bareuth, in which Moreau was requeſted to procure Pichegru's amneſty. The latter complained at the ſame time of finding himſelf in narrow circumſtances. The firſt draft of Moreau's anſwer lay with this letter. He freely declared his influence did not ſuffice to procure this amneſty. To aſſiſt him in his diſtreſs however, he remitted him 6,000 francs, aſſuring him, that as ſoon as he ſhould be able to do any thing for him, he would do it unaſked.

"The ſenator Barthelemy had nearly been implicated. Some months ago Pichegru had ſent him his compliments by L'Abbe Gautier. The latter prevailed on Barthelemy to give him an inſignificant note to Pichegru, which ſaid merely, "I rejoice my dear Picard, (which was the name Pichegru had taken on eſcaping from Cayenne) you are well. I ſhall not forget the friend-

which you have shewn me in our mutual mis-
ness." When people began to whisper of the
spiracy. Barthelemy received a letter from
chegru, via Calais. Being assured that the po-
must have knowledge of this letter, he went
ect to the Consul Cambaceres with the le-
opened, told him of the circumstance, and
ve him the letter."

It is stated with confidence, (via Holland)
at Bonaparte being no longer apprehensive of
mestic enemies has resolved to conduct the in-
ding enterprize in person.

From Rome it is stated that Lucien Bonaparte
d stayed there early in February, for some
ng, that he had visited Naples, and that you
en had been constantly passing between Paris
d Tarento, the head quarters of Gen. St. Cyr.
is understood that one part of his business was
negociation, in consequence of which the French
my of near 40,000 men will receive a speedy
nforcement of 30,000 more. An expedition
ainst Sardinia is expected to result.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

In the Hindostan, from Lisbon, came passen-
r Mr. Wallis, Consul of the United States at
is, with dispatches from Mr. Pinckney,
American Minister at Madrid.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Mr. Snowden—Sir,

I am one of those unfortunate men who
ve suffered much from the Militia Law,
d as I am still afraid of the fine being le-
ied on me, I hope you will state my case
the public, in hopes it may be a means of
forwarding those measures which will pro-
cure redress in future. When I was told
if I did not turn out, I should be liable to
a fine of 5 dollars per day, I resolved not
to incur it, as I was not able to pay so
much, and I am too independent to look
for favor or affection from any man. My
labour principally confines me within doors,
and not being used to be out for several
hours together, exposed to a broiling sun,
the two days attendance threw me into a fit
of sickness, which confined me to my bed
for several weeks, and kept me through the
summer in so weak a state, that the Doc-
tors told me if I went to muster it would
kill me, as it had done somebody just be-
fore, and that I should get excused if I
went to a Court Martial to appeal. I went
to one and waited till near sunset, and as
no court was made I thought they would
not fine me without further notice. How-
ever I was told they made up a meeting af-
ter, when the officers had left off work, and
as nobody was there they fined all who had
not mustered. I am now expecting to be
called on by the man for my fine. I have
nothing worth taking but a Cow which has
barely given me and my family a living al-
most all last summer, and is now our prin-
cipal support; as we feed her well out of
gratitude she is very fat. I am sure all the
money the man has to collect cannot be
spent by the officers without eating, and as
no beef comes to market my neighbours
tell me the officers scouts have informed of
my cow, and as nobody will buy but them-
selves they are sure of her very cheap.—
Do pray sir, state my case in your paper,
and if I must be liable to such persecution
again I will leave the District, and go to
live at West-End or somewhere else.

Your humble servant.
JOHN CRISPIN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The United States at peace with all the civilized world.

"Twenty two years have elapsed since the close of our revolutionary contest.—During this period we have had serious differences with France, England and Spain and other unusual sources of embarrassment. We were considerably in debt to the government of France, and we were deeply indebted to the subjects of England. We had our boundaries to settle with England and Spain. Some of our citizens had strong attachments to France and others to England. The French revolution with the war it gave rise to, shook Europe to her centre, and drove from their strongest holds of neutrality all the powers of Europe without an exception whose interest dictated peace. Amidst this universal convulsion of the civilized world we have preserved peace, we have paid off our debts we have multiplied our resources, improved the face of our country, doubled our population, extended our commerce beyond all precedent, and have in addition to all this not only preserved but improved our liberty.

"Whence these mighty and astonishing effects? Can they arise from climate? Even Montesqui, with the full force of his predeliction to a farite theory, could not were he alive, find y reaso for its application here. Does arise from our superior wisdom? W have to regret that in all the departments of sciene, other than political we are infeor to sweral European nations. Can it flow from peculiar virtues? Unfortunatey we ae not exempt from the vices of oner comunities. No. It is not to be trac'd to any extraordinary physical or moral propertie of citizens; but to the nature of their gvernment; to their republican institutons to the responsibility of their rulers to then to the patriotism which a free peop cherisles; and to the progressive diffusion of knowledge which it spreads among the people.

"Philosophy has repated te declaration that war is the greatst scorge of humanity; and that it is the interest of every people to remain at peace. That this is their interest no one doubts. But how has this interest been proteced, by the vice-gerents of Diety, as king are impiously called? Their pride, ambition and folly have set at naught the happiness of the nations they ruled, and heedlessly driven them to arms in support of every frivolous pretension, however unfounded.—During the period of peace with which we have been blessed, England has been engaged in war twelve years; France as many; Spain about eight years; every other European power has been engaged in one or more wars, and one sovereign state has been totally extinguished.

"Ought we not then, fellow-citizens, to exult in our destiny, which scatters roses under our feet and points us to true glory, while the nations of the old world are involved in scenes of desolation and havoc? Ought we not to cherish a warm devotion to the principles and the institutions of liberty? Ought we not to feel grateful to the founders of our republic; to those illustrious men, who had the wisdom to perceive the superiority of the simple forms of a republic to the pageantry of royalty, and who had the heroism to risk their lives in its defence."

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REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

We would ask to whom we are to attribute the 'twenty-two years' of peace, prosperity and happiness above described? To whose wisdom, vigilance and prudence are we indebted, for preserving us from the horrors of the 'French revolution, and the war it gave rise to?' Not to Jefferson, for he has only been President for a little more than three years. Not to the democrats, for they left no means unessayed to involve us in a war with Great-Britain, and exhausted language in reproach and indignation for Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and for the treaty which closed our differences with England. Behold then this jack daw with borrowed plumes.

'We were considerably in debt to the government of France, and we were deeply indebted to the subjects of England. We had our boundaries to settle with England and Spain.'

And yet the administration, which effected these objects has been loaded with abuse, has been stigmatized as profligate, abandoned and extravagant beyond measure. The financial arrangements which commenced the payment of our public debts, and provided for an extinguishment of them within a few years, has called forth the most bitter reproaches of the democrats and are still the objects of execration. We remember with horror the diabolical means that were made use of to poison the public mind, and to rouse the popular passions against that very treaty which settled our differences with Great Britain, which defined our boundaries, and provided compensation to our merchants. The passionate declamations of that day are still sounding in our ears. We are now called upon to be '*grateful*' for these blessings. Whilst the authors of this unparalleled prosperity and happiness are covered with unjust reproaches, whilst they are pursued to their private retirements nay to their very graves, and even their shoes are raked up, to make them marks, for popular rage and indignation, whilst unnumbered falsehoods are daily manufactured to keep up this feverish state of the public mind, and to direct its indignations against its best benefactors—yes, in the very centre of these scandalous proceedings, we are called upon to be grateful, to whom—to the very men, thus stigmatized and abused. There is a hardy impudence in the conduct of democracy which almost defies and confounds. Its motions are so irregular, or so far beyond all ordinary rules of calculation, that we are either lost in astonishment, or think the error too obvious for refutation, or too monstrous for belief.—But it is to these very wild and eccentric movements, that it in a great measure owes its success. Having seized the prize, having gained the object of their ambition, they would now lull the billows they have raised, and enjoy their ill-gotten power in peace and security. But let them beware—That public voice which they have so long governed and abused, will one day be heard in thunder, and rouse them from their slumbers. They may then exclaim, 'Shake not thy gory locks at me.' It is easy to take life, but who can restore it? It is easy to excite the public passions, but who can controul or allay them?

(Wash. Fed.)

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Captain Hodge, arrived at Newburyport from Cape-Francois, states that a week before he sailed from the Cape, a disturbance happened between Christophe, and the captain of an English frigate. The lieutenant of the frigate, with several of her men, attempted one night, to take off a number of the French inhabitants.—The blacks were alarmed, assembled in great numbers, and, with Christophe at their head, took from the lieutenant his side arms. The next morning they were sent along side, but the captain of the frigate refused to see them, and would neither suffer the boat to be along side the frigate nor to go ashore. A flag of truce was then sent ashore demanding satisfaction; in the meantime the frigate got springs on her cables, and warped up abreast the city, with signals of hostility flying, and in readiness to fire on the city if necessary. The English captain, however, received no satisfation, and in 3 days was ordered from the place.

The French people at the Cape are in a most distressing situation, expecting every moment a general massacre; as it was known that Christophe had received orders from governor Dessalines to that purpose. None of them are suffered to leave the Island, and American vessels are strictly searched both before sailing and by the barges outside. A Danish schooner which sailed from the Cape for St. Thomas was overhauled by a brigand barge, and French passengers found on board She was immediately carried into a small port to leeward of the Cape, and the captain, crew, and every soul on board shot. The sch'r was afterwards brought up to the Cape.—The whites are daily missing, supposed to be secretly murdered, and their property immediately confiscated and sold at auction. No age or sex is spared from the outrage and inhumanity of the blacks, who boast of their mild treatment when compared with the cruelties which they have suffered from Frenchmen. Men, women and children are held in the most abject slavery, and daily expire from hardship and fatigue. They are now obliged to carry cannon balls to a fort building in the mountains about 15 miles back, and are not even permitted to hire it done for them.—Great numbers drop down with the fatigue, and die on the road.

The few Americans who arrive at the Cape are obliged to be extremely circumspect. For want of proper regulations, and from the ignorance and jealousy of the blacks, they are subjected to much hazard and inconvenience. Christophe will take what proportion of the American cargoes he pleases at his own price and pay in coffee at his own price. One day he will permit certain goods to be taken on board and the next orders them to be landed again, & no dependence can be placed in any trade with them. The slightest transgression of their rules is punished very severely. An American supercargo was kept 3 days in a dungeon for going on shore after dark.—In general the Americans, notwithstanding the professions of the blacks, are treated extremely ill. The arrettes and proclamations of Dessalines and Christophe are mere flummery and seldom or never put in execution.

(Newburyport Herald.)

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The mad dog rage for hunting down *Federal Judges* which prevails at present in America, will, if long continued or successfull, make this country as odious and contemptible in the eyes of the rest of the world as the witchcraft delusion in times of yore made the states of New England ridiculous. The latter had its rise in error and gross superstition. The former has its root in political machination In the latter, the perpetrators of to-day were the sufferers of to-morrow. In the former, the perpetration and the gain are all on one side: the suffering wholly on the other. Human nature received no degradation but that of blind fanaticism and madness from the latter. From the former they receive all the infamy which deliberate injustice and persecution, shamelessly and inexorably acted upon by faction, and pusillanimously endured by a people, can affix on a nation, or on the common character of man itself.

The faction now have brought things to that pass that they make use of the state Legislatures as armies do their pioneers, to cut down every impediment that lies in their way to supreme power, and to raze to the ground every rampart which the wisdom and virtue of the men who founded the freedom of this country, and formed the Federal Constitution, had erected to secure the people from the iron hand of oppression, and the Constitution from the assaults of aristocratic or monarchic despotism on one hand, and on the other from the ruthless fangs and fury of democratic tyrants, and the wiles of crafty unprincipled demagogues, maddening and then driving into their toils the unthinking multitude.

If something is not done, and that soon too, to stop this furious torrent of political fraud, cutting its way through the land by means of private wrong and injustice, the time is not long that we shall have liberty to speak or to write; we will therefore make use of the liberty while its exists, The great code of our freedom and rights, which we once thought written in too strong a hand to be erased, will soon be obliterated as effectually as it is now in France. Freedom will fly, and "*she was ours*" will be all Americans will have to say of her. For either God and Nature have ordained wrong, or this is truth, that *where Justice is not, Freedom cannot be.*

For this reason it is the duty of every man to lift his might against injustice, in whatever shape it may appear, or in whatever disguise he may detect it. On the political writer and public journalist, it is peculiarly incumbent to step forward and stand in the breach, while life or breath is left to him. No terms of reproach can be too bitter, no asperity too harsh or cutting, no indignation too warm, no resentment too strong, for the perpetrators of such self evident wickedness. There are many, we know there are, we every day hear them, who say, "why it is true, we own it, it is abominable—but there is no fear of America, she WILL be free in spite of them." We are always sorry to hear this, because it is by such false, ill judged security, nations are lost. They are mistaken.—"*France wills to be free,*" was the gasconade of every Frenchman in 1792—3. The pious priests of democracy, Robespiere, Maar, Tallien, Danton, &c. gave out the verse, and the multitude sung, or brayed, or screamed the satan psalm all over France. What are they to day? What may we be ten or a dozen years hence? We do not want wicked demagogues any more than France did, nor do we want a cullible multitude, as Pennsylvania shews. Neither do we want ambitious, restless foreigners. Switzerland as well as Corsica, may vomit forth a jacobin, and despotic usurper. This business of the impeachments, therefore, must be kept alive, and a full and fair exposure of it repeated, and echoed, and repeated over and over again, till the public shall understand it, or deserve their fate, by purposely shutting their eyes and ears against the truth, and running willfully blind and deaf into the gulph of political destruction. The letter and memorial of judge Chase, if perfectly and clearly understood, would speak home to the heart and understanding of any man. It shall be our task to exhibit them and the whole case to view, in every shape into which industry can mould, or language, such as ours, present them.

Courier.

POETRY,

At seven shillings sterling per line.

A Mr. Dickson, Provost of Dundee, in Scotland, died some years since, and by will left a guinea for a poet to write his epitaph but the executors, with intention to defraud the poet, agreed to meet and share the guinea among them, each contributing a line to the epitaph as following:

1*st executor.* Here lies Dickson Provost of Dundee;
2*d* Here lies Dickson—here lies he.

The third was embarrassed for some time but at length, willing to come in for his share of the gunea, vociferously bawed,

Halelujah, Halleluj!

Public Sale.

TO MORROW, the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold,

The Cargo of the sch'r Aventure

lying at Messrs. Irwin and Dunlap's wharf,

(On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved negotiable notes)

53 hhds. first quality SUGAR,
50 bags Green COFFEE.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 16.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Cracroft, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts legally attested, to

Elizabeth O. Cracroft,
Administratrix.

May 11. 2aw6w

TO LET,

A HOUSE on Royal Street a little to the South of King Street, at present occupied by Mr. John Byrne. Apply to

John Longden.

April 9. d

REANIMATION.

WHEN the moſt important functions of life are ſuſpended, and thoſe who are invalids by imprudence, inheritance, accident or diſeaſe, are tottering upon the brink of the grave, *it is not in deſpair that relief is to be found:* There is a medicine which has reſtored thouſands from infirmity and miſery to health and happineſs, which is

THE AROMATIC
LOZENGES OF STEEL.

Since this excellent medicine was firſt diſcovered by Dr. Bardwell, ſeveral thouſand females have experienced its ſalutary effects; many of whom had been reduced to the brink of the grave having uſed every remedy recommended as ſpecific in thoſe complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained. The following recent caſe is ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mrs. Eleanor Wadſworth, Providence, (R. I.)

Sir,

WE received yours and with much pleaſure comply with your requeſt, as my daughter has certainly received very great benefit from Dr. Bardwell's Aromatic Lozenges of Steel.

In the winter of 1802 my daughter, who is in her 17th year caught a very ſevere cold, which with the violent fever which accompanied it, confined her to her room upwards of four months; during this period we paid for Doctors bills and conſultations 150 dollars. The fever left her in the moſt deplorable, and debilitated ſtate with hardly any uſe of her limbs, ſo that we were obliged to cary her from the bed to the chair. Being ſtrongly perſuaded by the Doctor we went to Ball-Town Springs and ſtayed the ſeaſon, and thought ſhe gained conſiderable ſtrength by the uſe of the waters; but by the fatigue of the paſſage (having very rough weather) ſhe became as weak and her cough much worſe than before. During the laſt winter her whole nervous ſyſtem has been ſo irritable, and her ſpirits ſo low and depreſſed, that death to her was deſirable. In the latter end of January we ſaw an Advertiſement recommending the Lozenges of Steel for ſimilar complaints, we immediately purchaſed a packet of them, and before the whole of them were taken, they evidently produced a change in her ſyſtem, which no medicine before had been able to effect; we ſent for two more packets. It is now fourteen days ſince ſhe began to mend; ſhe has laid aſide her crutches, has been twice on horſe back, and if the weather ſhould prove favorable we intend coming to Peeks-kill early in April to ſtop until we go to Balls-Town Springs: from there we will ſend you our addreſs, where with pleaſure we will ſatisfy any enquiries.

Price one Dollar per Packet.

Particular directions for their uſe are ſealed up with each but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be ſecured by having them genuine, the public are requeſted to obſerve that the name of Thomas Stokes & Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine

The Lozenges of Steel,

are only to be had, in Alexandria, of Meſſrs.
R. & J. GRAY.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A SUPPLY OF
Family & Patent Medicines,
—CONSISTING OF—
Chambaud's Antaſthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Eſſence for Head Achs; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinſon's Eſſence of Muſtard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Eſſence of the Woods, &c. &c.

—

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced phyſician knows what dangerous diſorders ariſe from a redundancy of bile in the habit; however ſalutary a due ſecretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffuſion of it in the circulation is known, from its putreſcent qualities, to bring on ſudden and fatal fevers. *The unparalleled ſucceſs of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills,* in curing, and particularly in preventing this dreadful diſeaſe, is univerſally known in the ſtands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an eſpecial manner, recommended as a preventative, deſerving the notice of all perſons going to the Weſt Indias, lands, or any of thoſe places infected with theſe fevers. Dr. Hunter has every poſſible reaſon, that can reſult from long and extenſive experience, for believing that a doſe of theſe pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early ſtages of theſe fevers, their effects will very generally ſucceed in reſtoring health and frequently in caſes ſeemed deſperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, may be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation and of every age.

In ſickly times and places a doſe ſhould be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reaſon to apprehend perſonal danger, once a week.

Obſerve that the ſignatures of Meſſrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

—

Dr. Atkinſon's genuine Eſſence of Muſtard.

Rheumatiſm in every ſtage, inſtantly ſubmits to its penetrating powers, which has ſucceeded in curing the moſt deſperate caſes of rheumatiſm, gout, lumbago, ſciatica, numbneſs, pally and complaints of the ſtomach, after ſpurious medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and alſo in a fluid ſtate. The pills are particularly ſerviceable in flatulences and indigeſtion, and by their ſalutary operation, promote perſpiration, and gradually undermine the moſt obſtinate rheumatiſm; and, at the ſame time, invigorate the debilitated conſtitution. The fluid eſſence is a remarkable active embrocation neceſſarily uſed with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling ſenſation, it removes the cauſes of pain, by bringing on a circulation in the parts affected; by this means, frozen limbs, the parts ſprains and bruiſes, old ſtrains and relaxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is diſtinguiſhed from counterfeits, by the ſignature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being affixed to each bottle; without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this diſagreeable diſeaſe, by one application, ſo many thouſands having experienced its efficacy; it is unneceſſary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

—

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the Eyes; ſpeedily removes inflammations, dimneſs, itchings, and films it never fails to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the meaſles, ſmall-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled ſtrengthener of a weak ſight.

—

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibillious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the prediſpoſition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular ſeaſons of the year. The rapid and increaſing demand from every part of the United States, and the Weſt-India iſlands, is the beſt evidence of their ſuperior excellence.

—

CHAMBAUD'S
Antaſthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, aſthmas and conſumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the ſole proprietor of this medicine, has the ſatisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many perſons in a moſt precarious ſtate of health. In common colds this medicine produces ſo ſalutary a perſpiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulſive ſymptom termed the tickling in the throat, it ſhortens its duration by promoting ſleep and ſtrengthening the conſtitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breaſt and lungs; thoſe affected with them experience an almoſt immediate relief. Aſthmas and confined conſumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the leaſt fear of danger, and with the greateſt expectation of relief, nor can it be adminiſtered at an improper ſeaſon.

—

Dr. BARDWELL'S
Annodyne Eſſence, for all kinds of Head Achs.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne eſſence, is now ſo generally known, that it is no preſumption in the Proprietor, to ſay, that Head Achs, *ariſing from whatever cauſe, or however violent, inſtantly ſubmit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently ſucceeded after the beſt advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its ſalutary operation, it inſenſibly promotes circulation and perſpiration, and thereby prevents the return of the moſt obſtinate periodical head achs.*

—

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'e Anti-Billious Pills are unqueſtionably proved by ample experience to be the moſt effectual remedy, at the ſame time the moſt innocent, pleaſant, and convenient medicine for the cure of ſcurvy, ſcorbutic eruptions, leproſy, and other diſorders originating from a corruptive ſtate of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliſton, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a moſt diſtreſſing ſcorbutic complaint, as alſo that of Thomas Johnſon, a labouring man, in the ſervice of Mr. Van Renſſelaer, who was afflicted with a moſt horrid leproſy, muſt have convinced every one who has read the particulars of theſe caſes, beſides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by perſons of character and reſpectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. Theſe muſt naturally be ſuppoſed to have their due weight, and ſupercede the neceſſity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he preſumes to aſſert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcible its own recommendation than any thing which can be ſaid of it.

Where alſo may be had,

Atkinſon's Worm deſtroying Lozenges.—Theſe Lozenges not only deſtroy worms where they exiſt, but effectually prevent their return. Thoſe families who have followed Dr. Atkinſon's advice, and uſed them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common phyſic, have now the happineſs to find thoſe children, which appeared ſickly and conſumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from thoſe dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleaſant,
March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad ſtate of health for theſe laſt two years. We always ſuſpected that ſhe had worms, and had given her ſeveral worm medicines, without any good effect, ſo that we deſpaired raiſing her till of late. Hearing of ſome ſurpriſing cures being performed by Atkinſon's worm deſtroying Lozenges, we purchaſed a packet of them, and adminiſtered them according to the directions. The firſt doſe brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of ſlimy, offenſive matter; the ſecond brought away four monſtrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third doſe, a large quantity of a ſlimy, offenſive matter. The vomiring and purging, with which ſhe was frequently troubled have ceaſed—her appetite has become regular, and has ever ſince enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine

—

DR. BARDWELL'S
Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life

Of the cure of Conſumption and Aſthma, Diſorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulſions, Cholic and Diſentery.

Cautious in inveſtigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the ſame cauſe, indirect debility, or conſequent weakneſs, the analogy of their ſource, by a natural inference ſuggeſted the idea of their removal by the ſame means; the reſult was the diſcovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thouſands of inſtances, with the moſt unexampled and aſtoniſhing ſucceſs, has obtained the worm'eſt approbation of characters of the firſt reſpectability, both in and out of the profeſſion; the proprietors can confidently recommend as one of the moſt certain, efficacious, and pleaſant remedies ever diſcovred by man or offereed to the world

Prices dollar, and 1 dol. and 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two ſhe ſmall. Copious Directions for their uſe are ſealed with each bottle.

—

Dr. Stoughton' Cordia Bitters, faithfully prepared at the origin warehouſe, London.

This incomparale medicin has ſtood the teſt of univerſal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loſs of appetite, bad digeſtion, windy cholic, urfiets, hyſteric vapours, faintneſs and trembling, ague and fever, depreſſed ſpirits, foul breath, worms in children, ſcurvy, obſtructions or ſtoppages, bilious fevers, fit fits, &c. &c.

☞ Theſe Bitters being now generally uſed in taverns and public places, and univerſally ackowledged by all who have tried their effects, to befar ſuperior to the compoſitions formerly impoſed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduceſt the price to thoſe who purhaſe largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be paſted on the Bottles, and which will be alſo ſealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upſtart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impoſe their traſh on the public, they ſometimes copy a part of the true advertiſement and directions.

Speſific Drops for Deafneſs.

FOR many years have theſe drops been uſed with amazing ſucceſs in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Thoſe who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earneſtly recommend to a trial. Few are the caſes in which it has not been of great ſervice, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the uſe of the Specific Drops for Deafneſs are ſealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13. 1aw

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
Very nicely cured Bacon & Veniſon
HAMS,
French Brandy, Antigua and Gre[na]a Rum,
HOLLAND GIN—*imported in the ſhip America from Amſterdam,*
Cherry Bounce made of old ſpirit,
Wines,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do.
Green Coffee, Teas, &c.
FRUIT—Apples, Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Green Grapes.
NUTS—Almonds, Engliſh Walnuts, Shel barks, &c.

ALSO,
A few bls. Crab Cyder,
100 bls. R. Iſland do.
1000 lbs. Cheeſe,
CODFISH of the firſt quality,
Scots Barley, Potatoes, &c.

Thomas Simms.

March 21. d

The Subſcriber has for Sale,
At his ſtore in Union ſtreet, in addition to his former ſtock,
1000 buſhels excellent Liſbon
SALT, ſuitable for the fiſheries,
12 bls. high proof Whiſkey,
1200 pounds Smithfield Bacon Hams,
500 do. Veniſon do.
Excellent Jamaica and St. Kitts Oranges,
Liſbon Lemons by the box or retail,
Large Limes do.
300 lbs. firſt quality
CHESHIRE CHEESE,
imported in the ſhip U. States,
A few bls. New York Pippins,
200 bunches of Onions,
And a few bags Green Coffee.

Abel Willis.

April 12. d

A FEW TIERCES
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
FOR SALE,
and to be had by the caſk or buſhel at Kirk's Wharf or at my mill.

Wm. Hartſhorne.

April 5. d

35 tierces FRESH RICE,
juſt landed and for ſale by
John G. Ladd.

April 20.

To Rent,
For one or more years, that valuable
DISTILLERY AND MILL,
Late the Property of General GEORGE WASHINGTON of Mount Vernon, ſituated on a navigable creek within nine miles of Alexandria.

This Diſtillery has five large Stills and a Boiler erected on the late improved plan, with ſheds for raiſing and fatning Hogs, alſo ſtalls for thirty Beeves.

In point of ſituation none can exceed it, the eaſy acceſs to Maryland, will always enſure the greateſt abundance of grain for carrying on the diſtilling buſineſs in its moſt extenſive ſcale, independent of its own neighbourhood, which has always been able to ſupply it. The mill will require ſome repairs, which will be doned at the proprietor's expence; ſhe has manufactured great quantities of Flour, and may eaſily be made to do again: To this mill is a cooper's ſhop, and a comfortable dwelling houſe. Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, near the ſpot.

LAW. LEWIS.

Woodlawn, Jan. 21.

TUNIS CRAVEN
Has juſt received, via Philadelphia, an elegant aſſortment of
SPRING GOODS,
VIZ.
Chintzes, calicoes, fine India colored, book and mulmul muſlins, do. baftas, mamoodies, coſſas, pimgurus and long cloths, fine cambric and Britiſh book do. linen and cotton cambric, coloured, emboſſed and plain do. cambric and common dimities, lawn and cambric pocket handkfs. ladies extra long ſilk and kid gloves and pic nic mitts, do. coloured and white ſilk hoſe, cotton and thread hoſe, miſſes do. gentlemens beaver, doe, waſh leather and thread gloves, do. ſilk, cotton, thread and ſuper brown cotton hoſe. Iriſh linens, long lawns and diapers, creas, platillas, Britannies and brown Holland, Marſeilles and muſlinet veſt ſhapes, nankeens, cotton kerſeymeres, white and coloured jeans, extra ſuperfine navy blue cloths, red, blue, and chocolate bandannas, &c. &c.

Alſo by Wholeſale,
Three caſes of handſomely aſſorted CHINTZES and CALICOES, all of which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for CASH.

April 27.

FOR SALE,
THE WARE-HOUSE
at preſent occupied by Henry S. Earle. For terms apply to

William Gore,
Attorney for Wm. B. Martin, Eſq.

April 3. 2awtf

Fiſheries to Rent.

I will rent thoſe valuable FISHERIES attached to the River Farm, together with as much arable land as a tenant may want for the term of five years.

Wm. H. FOOTE.

April 19. 2aw6t

Juſt received and for Sale
By William Caſh,
King ſtreet,
44 barrels beſt brown
TANNERS' OIL.
ALSO,
30 bls. of Mackerel of the firſt quality.

Jan. 26. 1aw

BRANDY.

—

Ten pipes 4th proof BRANDY, and twelve hogſheads excellent retailing Molaſſes, received from Norfolk, for ſale on moderate terms.

Jno. & Thos. Vowell.

May 10. d

WINDOW GLASS.

—

The ſubſcribers have received and for ſale, 8 by 10, and ſeven by 9, window glaſs, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and will be ſold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very ſhortly, larger ſizes from the ſame place.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 8. d2w.

198 NEW BACON HAMS
Juſt received from Norfolk, and to be ſold on reaſonable terms. Alſo,
FRESH CLOVER SEED
from Baltimore. Apply to
William Hartſhorne,
On Kirk's Wharf.

5th Mo. 4th. d

Juſt Received, per United States,
AND FOR SALE BY
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
400 caſks fine Salt,
10 bales Bagging, and a few tons Coal.

April 10. d

PURSUANT
To the laſt Will and Teſtament of Ben. Shreve deceaſed, authoriſing his executors to ſell any part of his real eſtate which they may deem moſt adviſeable, for the payment of his juſt debts, they now offer for ſale, for that purpoſe,

A TRACT OF LAND
lying within the county of Alexandria, Diſtrict of Columbia, diſtant about ſeven miles from the town of Alexandria, and four from Geo. Town, containing about 100 acres, 60 whereof are cleared and under fence, five acres in meadow, and the greater part of the remainder freſh land.

Improvements are a good hewn log houſe, 16 by 28 feet, one and an half ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with ſome out houſes not of much value, a young apple orchard of choice fruit, containing between two and three hundred trees, with ſome other fruit trees.

Thoſe deſirous of purchaſing, who wiſh firſt to view the premiſes, will be ſhewn the ſame by Ritchie Leonard, living thereon, or by Samuel Shreve, adjoining.

Application to be made to either of the executors.

Wm. Paton,
Edwd. Stabler,
John Janney,
} Ex'tors.

4 Mo. 19. 1aw 6t

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SNOWDEN.